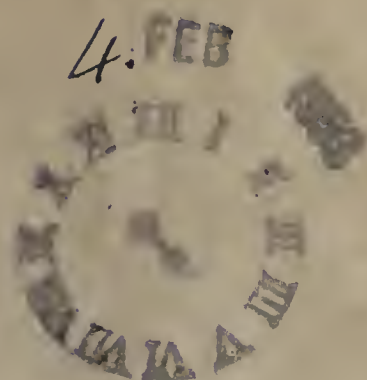




SIERRA LEONE



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the Medical and Health  
Services for the Year  
**1950**



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# Annual Report of the Medical and Health Services for the Year 1950

## ADMINISTRATION

Dr. A. J. Johnson was promoted to the vacant post of Assistant Director of Medical Services and Mr. W. M. Quin was appointed to the new post of Senior Specialist.

2. The department has suffered a severe loss through the retirement of Dr. M. Gosden, O.B.E., Dr. H. Peaston and Dr. M. A. S. Margai, M.B.E. The services of the latter, however, will not be lost to the community entirely as it is understood that he will continue to work as a private practitioner in the Protectorate. Another great loss was caused by the death of Dr. E. S. Walls who, although retired from the Colonial Medical Service, was always most willing to give temporary assistance when a crisis arose due to shortage of staff.

3. The Senior Staff position is still far from satisfactory. Difficulty is encountered in arranging vacation and study leaves, and sickness throws a further burden on the remaining staff. Despite this, however, it has been possible to staff every hospital in the territory. One Senior Medical Officer (Health) was transferred to Sierra Leone and assumed duty; there remain, however, vacancies for three Medical Officers of Health, nine Medical Officers and a Pathologist—a great deficiency when related to the total strength of the department. This shortage is, to some extent, offset by the employment of six doctors, some on temporary appointment and others on agreement. The future staff position is still uncertain, but the number of Sierra Leoneans due to qualify in medicine in the next two years would appear to indicate that recruitment should improve. There are vacancies on the permanent establishment for four Nursing Sisters but the employment of temporary staff has enabled the department to carry on, although not without difficulty. A Medical Storekeeper and Inspecting Pharmacist arrived and assumed duty on 23rd December, 1950.

4. An increased number of nurses was recruited during the year but the future benefit of the larger establishment will not be obtained until they have completed the course of training which lasts three years.

5. The following distinguished visitors gave very helpful advice during their visits to Sierra Leone. Professor F. J. C. Cambournac, Professor of Tropical Hygiene, Lisbon; Dr. G. Scott, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon, Edinburgh University; Professor H. W. Rogers, F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Belfast; Dr. R. Lewthwaite, O.B.E., F.R.C.P., Director of Colonial Medical Research Council; Dr. E. D. Pridie, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief Medical Officer to the Secretary of State.

6. Dr. E. J. Wright, M.B.E., Consulting Physician to the Government of Sierra Leone continued to give valuable advice during the year.

### 7. Finance:—

	£	s.	d.
Personal Emoluments ... ..	120,817	7	10
Other Charges ... ..	103,301	16	9
	<u>224,119</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

8. In addition the following sums were expended under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act:—

	£	s.	d.
Malaria Control D322/322A .. ..	19,705	14	8
Connaught Hospital Extension D861 .. ..	388	11	8
Health Centres D866 .. ..	3,747	19	3
Endemic Diseases Control D1049 .. ..	14,119	12	8
Sir Alfred Jones Laboratory R291 .. ..	2,135	10	0
Civil Aviation—37/10			
Personal Emoluments .. ..	540	0	0
Other Charges .. ..	1,144	8	9
	<u>£41,781</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>



## POLICY

9. No major innovation has been possible owing to the shortage of senior staff and the extent of the building programme to which the Public Works Department is committed. Despite these serious hindrances to progress however, all services have been maintained, and preliminary work and preparation for new undertakings have been put in hand.

10. Application has been made for Economic Co-operation Administration assistance to finance a scheme to survey the Freetown area, and prepare plans for the institution of permanent works to reduce the breeding places of the vectors of malaria. It is hoped that this will be forthcoming and that on completion of the works the recurrent cost of malaria control in Freetown and its environs will be reduced.

11. Investigation into the incidence of bilharziasis and the ecology of the snail vectors has been undertaken as a preliminary to an attempt to limit this disease and reduce its incidence. This work has been done by the Endemic Diseases Control Unit, but unfortunately will have to cease owing to the fact that the Medical Officer in Charge of the Unit will soon be transferred to another Colony.

12. Compulsory registration of births and deaths in six chiefdoms in the Protectorate will start on the 1st of January, 1951. The six Chiefdoms selected were:—

<i>Chiefdom</i>		<i>District</i>		<i>Province</i>
Jong ..	..	Bonthe	..	South-western
Kaiyamba	..	Moyamba	..	..
Nongowa	..	Kenema	..	South-eastern
Jawi ..	..	Kailahun	..	..
Nimi Koro	..	Kono ..	..	..
Magbema	..	Kambia	..	Northern

13. In general the policy of the department remains the same, i.e., the gradual introduction of preventive and curative methods to improve the health and well being of the inhabitants. Public health measures are considered the more valuable and far reaching, resulting in benefits to a larger number of the population. These, however, cannot be solely employed as it is only by the establishment of curative centres that the co-operation of the inhabitants can be obtained in preventive work. It is from the teams attached to the Endemic Diseases Control Unit that the largest number of people can receive treatment in the shortest time for the endemic diseases which cause general ill health and also a high mortality.

## DEVELOPMENT

14. Progress in the scheme for the provision of health centres in the Protectorate is still slow owing to the shortage of supervisory building staff, but the centres at Mano and Yonibana were completed during 1950. A scheme to expand the Colony Health Services has been prepared which will provide for the erection and staffing of Rural Health Centres and special clinics in the peninsular area.

15. In pursuance of the decision to re-open the Sir Alfred Jones Laboratory as a medical research centre, the buildings formerly used have been purchased and repaired with the help of a grant of £11,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Votes. The re-opening of the centre now awaits the appointment of staff from the Colonial Medical Research Service.

16. It was impossible to obtain the staff to commence the leprosy survey.

17. The Endemic Diseases Control Unit commenced the year's work with a full staff of three medical officers but one had soon to be withdrawn leaving two for the major part of the year. The clerical and technical staff remained at its full strength of one clerk, one temporary clerk, one dispenser and 55 attendants. The number of Court Messengers was increased from 9 to 10. Over the whole year the field teams engaged in sleeping sickness work have examined 45,000 people and have discovered 167 cases of sleeping sickness. In addition to this, 499 patients suffering from sleeping sickness have been diagnosed at the dispensaries and treatment centres attached to the Unit. During this survey, the whole of the



creek country west of Pujehun and south of Mattru was covered and only two cases of sleeping sickness were discovered. The teams then examined the population of Sherbro Island and a mass diagnosis of the whole population was made. Among 8,371 people examined, 79 were found to be infected (0.9 per cent). In some sections in the creek area on the north of the Island the incidence was high, Sama being 7.4 per cent and Kono being 2.7 per cent. Protection by the administration of prophylactic injections of pentamidine isethionate was attempted but the response was apathetic and only half of the available population received treatment. The incidence of this disease is disquieting and it is hoped that the population will voluntarily accept prophylactic injections of pentamidine. In Ja-uahun Chieftdom, the incidence of sleeping sickness was only 0.2 per cent in over 8,000 people. The teams then commenced their main project for the year and this will extend until 1951. It entailed a census, a mass diagnosis and a pentamidine prophylaxis of the whole of the population of the Kissi Chieftdoms and parts of Luawa, upper Bambara and Dia Chieftdoms which lie either near the Liberian border or along the Keya River. Nearly 14,000 people were examined and each one received a prophylactic injection of pentamidine. The incidence of sleeping sickness was only 0.4 per cent. The prophylactic treatment was considered necessary to provide a protective barrier of immune people who could neither acquire nor transmit the disease in their frequent wanderings across the borders. In general it can be said that sleeping sickness is fully controlled at a very low or negligible incidence in all areas in which it is known to exist with the exception of a small area in Sherbro Island. This Unit has met with similar success in its campaign against yaws in the Northern Province, and in some areas nearly half of the population is suffering from the infectious type. In four Chieftdoms (Biriwa, Safroko Limba, Paki Masabong and Kafe-Simiria) 41,791 people were examined and 16,677 were found to be infected with yaws, and approximately half this number were in the infectious stage. Approximately 95 per cent of the patients treated completed a full course of treatment of five injections. The sleeping sickness teams have also treated yaws in the areas in which they have worked and the total number of patients treated for yaws was 22,439. The investigation of bilharzia by the Unit has already been commented upon. The sixteen dispensaries and treatment centres have treated 43,595 patients and they have reported on 78,707 occasions for subsequent treatment. The two maternity centres at Nyeama and Mobai under the control of the Unit have treated 427 women in their confinements with no maternal deaths. There have been 4 neonatal deaths and 21 still births.

#### LEGISLATION

18. The following Ordinances and Rules were enacted during the year:—
  1. The Dogs Ordinance—Proclamation (Cap. 67) Public Notice No. 7 of 1950.
  2. The Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 190) Public Notice No. 42 of 1950.
  3. The Public Health (Protectorate) Ordinance (Cap 191) Public Notice No. 43 of 1950.
  4. The Dogs Ordinance (Cap. 67)—Proclamation—Public Notice No. 73 of 1950.
  5. The Dogs Ordinance (Cap. 67)—Proclamation—Public Notice No. 74 of 1950.
  6. The Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 190) Public Notice No. 75 of 1950 (Amendment Order in Council 1950).
  7. The Dogs Ordinance (Cap. 67)—Proclamation—Public Notice No. 77 of 1950.
  8. The Public Health (Protectorate) Ordinance (Cap. 191) Public Notice No. 78 of 1950.
  9. The Dogs Ordinance, 1924 (Cap. 67)—Proclamation—Public Notice No. 94 of 1950.
  10. The Dogs Ordinance, 1924 (Cap. 67)—Proclamation—Public Notice No. 95 of 1950.
  11. The Dogs Ordinance (Cap. 67)—Proclamation—Public Notice No. 104 of 1950.



12. The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 58) Public Notice No. 110 of 1950.
13. The Births and Deaths Registration (Amendment) Ordinance 1948 (No. 13 of 1948) Public Notice No. 129 of 1950.
14. The Births and Deaths (Protectorate) Registration Ordinance 1948 (No. 14 of 1948)—Public Notice No. 130 of 1950.
15. The Births and Deaths (Protectorate) Registration Ordinance 1948 (No. 14 of 1948)—Public Notice No. 132 of 1950.
16. The Public Health (Protectorate) Ordinance (Cap. 191)—Public Notice No. 141 of 1950.
17. The Public Health (Protectorate) Ordinance (Cap. 191)—Public Notice No. 142 of 1950.

### VITAL STATISTICS

19. The registration of Births and Deaths in Freetown and in the Colony is compulsory and the following table gives comparative statements:—

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS—FREETOWN AND COLONY

District	BIRTHS								
	1948			1949			1950		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Freetown ..	1,302	1,298	2,600	1,183	1,130	2,313	1,290	1,270	2,560
Rest of Colony ..	1,091	967	2,058	1,149	1,053	2,202	919	874	1,793
Total ..	2,393	2,265	4,658	2,332	2,183	4,515	2,209	2,144	4,353

District	DEATHS								
	1948			1949			1950		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Freetown ..	911	631	1,542	854	692	1,546	832	658	1,490
Rest of Colony ..	914	769	1,683	1,029	722	1,751	800	635	1,435
Total ..	1,825	1,400	3,225	1,883	1,414	3,297	1,632	1,293	2,925

20. *Infant Mortality*.—Out of 2,560 births in Freetown in 1950, 380 deaths under one year were registered, giving an infant mortality rate of 148.4. The figures for the past five years are:—

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
208	182	159	158.2	148.4

Of the 380 deaths under one year, 58.7 per cent died in the first month of life.

21. Registration in the Protectorate was voluntary throughout the year but will be compulsory in six Chiefdoms in 1951. The following table shows the number of births and deaths registered in the Protectorate in 1950.

	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Male .. ..	1,735	1,179
Female .. ..	1,594	1,032

### PUBLIC HEALTH

22. The general health has remained fairly satisfactory considering the prevailing conditions. The standard of sanitation continues to improve. An epidemic of infective hepatitis was widespread throughout the Protectorate during the period June to September. Cerebro-spinal fever occurred in epidemic form in the earlier months of the year.

23. Nutritional diseases were reported from various parts of the country as previously and only propaganda in a form suitable for children will reduce the incidence of these diseases.

24. Controlled tipping has still constituted the main form of refuse disposal and the tip at King Tom has been efficient and has caused little if any nuisance.



25. In the residential areas, septic tank installations have increased. But until an adequate water supply is available there can be no major change from methods at present in use. Reliance is placed on conservancy and cesspits.

26. The Lakka Infectious Diseases Hospital was ready for the reception of quarantinable diseases, but none occurred.

27. There were no major improvements to the water supplies in the Protectorate. A few stations have an untreated pipe borne supply taken from sources liable to heavy contamination and some other stations have to rely on shallow wells which are inadequate and also liable to heavy contamination. In Freetown the conditions also remained unchanged. From one small residential area where the pipe borne supply is untreated, there were 13 notifications of a Flexner dysentery between August and November. The Senior Pathologist reported on 187 samples of treated water taken from the Freetown city water supply at various points. Presumptive coli tests gave satisfactory results in 180 specimens. Hill Station received its treated supply from a source separate from the City Council and out of 31 samples taken for examination an adverse report was given on 5.

28. The Rural Areas Ordinance (No. 11 of 1949) established the new Rural Area Authority, with Rural District Councils and Village Area Committees. Under the Ordinance these bodies have important executive functions in Public Health and arrangements are being made for them to act as Sanitary Authorities for the Rural Area under the Public Health Ordinance. An encouraging immediate development has been the appointment by one village committee of a dispenser.

### AIRFIELDS

29. The Lungi Airport was brought up to the standard required for the declaration as a Sanitary Aerodrome. The perimeter fence was completed and there is effective control of entry into the Airport. All buildings required by the International Sanitary Convention to be mosquito-proofed have been dealt with, and work has now begun on installing permanent roads and surface drainage.

### TUBERCULOSIS

30. The prevention and treatment of tuberculosis have been given very careful consideration, with particular reference to the possible infection of the nursing staff. The checking of the immunity of all student nurses was begun and non-immunes were treated with B.C.G. Vaccine. Routine X-Rays of the chests of the nurses were taken and repeated at intervals, and a supervision exerted on their general health.

### ENDEMIC DISEASES

31. *Malaria*.—In Freetown and its environs, the Malaria Control Unit is in charge of the anti-malarial work. In the Protectorate the anti-malarial work remained confined to swamp drainage and canalisation in the vicinity of the larger towns. During the year there were 30,336 cases of malaria, with 34 deaths, treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries throughout the territory as compared with 29,598 cases and 22 deaths during 1949.

32. The Malaria Control Unit has continued to use D.D.T. emulsion as a larvicide and only to employ "knockdown" insecticides in the routine spraying of control and other houses, the latter being used as a check to confirm the findings obtained in the control houses. The permanent works consisted of the Wellington and Aberdeen bunds. The Wellington bund, consisting of reclaimed mangrove swamps, was constructed for rice cultivation and it is maintained by the Agricultural Department. The control Unit observed the breeding potentialities, and it appeared as if the breeding occurring was no greater than in the surrounding potential breeding areas. Regular spraying of control houses close to the empolderment and also of control houses a mile away gave very similar results. The old Aberdeen bund was constructed and is maintained by the Control Unit as an anti-malarial measure. This bund has proved very satisfactory and the area has been free from breeding. Attempts to establish trees have been made but the survival rate has been low, *Mitrogra* and *Melaleuca* being 18 per cent and 32 per cent respectively. The new empolderment at Aberdeen was completed during the year but the foundation of the tidal flap gates became undermined and further work will be required.



33. The following table shows the monthly room density indices of the female malaria vectors for Freetown for the years 1943 to 1950.

<i>Months</i>			1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January .. ..			0.24	0.20	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.002	0.006
February .. ..			0.22	0.23	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.003	0.000	0.028
March .. ..			0.63	0.26	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.003	0.000	0.002
April .. ..			0.30	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.006	0.000	0.004
May .. ..			0.43	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.01	0.035	0.001	0.015
June .. ..			0.46	0.26	0.33	0.68	0.12	0.045	0.091	0.061
July .. ..			0.28	0.45	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.020	0.082	0.086
August .. ..			0.17	0.19	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.001	0.014	0.007
September .. ..			0.22	0.05	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.005	0.003	0.000
October .. ..			0.16	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.005	0.001	0.000
November .. ..			0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.001	0.000
December .. ..			0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.004	0.000

34. The annual average room density indices for the different areas during 1946 to 1950 were as follows:—

				1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Freetown .. ..				0.08	0.027	0.011	0.017	0.017
Kissy .. ..				0.30	0.169	0.036	0.019	0.023
Western Area .. ..				0.34	0.095	0.095	0.106	0.113
Wellington .. ..				4.67	3.788	3.206	2.66	1.182

35. The distribution of the species of the important vectors caught in the various areas was as follows:—

				G.	M.	F.
Freetown control houses .. ..				119	—	3
Freetown other houses .. ..				237	—	—
Western Area control houses .. ..				367	93	—
Western Area other houses .. ..				173	75	—
Kissy Area control houses .. ..				49	1	—
Kissy Area other houses .. ..				229	15	23
Wellington Area control houses .. ..				865	105	41
Wellington Old Wharf .. ..				1,067	96	74
Wellington Wharf Road .. ..				859	71	34
Villages near Lungi Airport control houses .. ..				861	4	—
Villages near Lungi Airport other houses .. ..				937	2	—

G. — *A. gambiae giles*

M. — *A. gambia v. melas theo.*

F. — *A. funestus giles*

The Western area includes the Aberdeen bund. Wharf Road which is opposite the Wellington bund is about a mile away from Old Wharf and separated from it by virgin mangrove swamp.

36. The average parasite rates for infants attending the Infant Welfare Clinic for the years 1945 to 1950 were:—

				<i>Per cent</i>
1945 .. ..				20.1
1946 .. ..				16.4
1947 .. ..				11.8
1948 .. ..				19.2
1949 .. ..				25.3
1950 .. ..				23.3

37. The percentages of school children with positive blood films for the years 1945 to 1950 are shown below:—

<i>Area</i>			1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Urban .. ..			16	11	8	8	14	11
Suburban .. ..			18	17	14	18	23	12
Controlled Rural .. ..			—	—	18	31	28	30
Uncontrolled Rural .. ..			—	—	36	36	45	40



38. The average parasite rates of expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinic from 1945 to 1950 were:—

				Per cent
1945	..	..	..	16.3
1946	..	..	..	12.0
1947	..	..	..	9.5
1948	..	..	..	11.4
1949	..	..	..	19.4
1950	..	..	..	15.6

39. Although the control measures kept the malaria carrying mosquitoes at a satisfactory low level the parasite rates present in infants and expectant mothers still remain approximately the same. Further observations and investigations are required on this complex subject.

40. *Yaws and Sleeping Sickness*.—The treatment of these diseases by the Endemic Diseases Control Unit has been discussed earlier in the report under “Development”. In addition to the 22,439 and 666 patients treated for yaws and sleeping sickness by the Unit, 11,539 patients suffering from yaws were treated at Government hospitals and 11,604 were treated at Government dispensaries. A further 53 patients suffering from sleeping sickness were reported.

41. *Tuberculosis*.—There were 344 cases of tuberculosis reported during the year with 63 deaths. Although these figures show an increase as compared with the figures for 1949, which were 258 cases with 30 deaths, the true incidence is not known. It must not be accepted that the incidence is rising on these figures alone. Employment of routine X-Ray examinations detected patients who had been recently infected and who would probably have recovered and would not have reported. The carcase of a pig suffering from tuberculosis in the Protectorate was condemned. This is the first recorded case of tuberculosis in an animal and the source of the infection was unknown.

42. *Smallpox*.—The incidence of this disease showed a marked decrease, 40 cases being reported with one death as opposed to 157 with two deaths in 1949 and 200 cases with 30 deaths in 1948. During the year 73,363 vaccinations were performed in the Colony and the Protectorate.

43. *Cerebro-spinal meningitis*.—This is now the third year during which an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred during the dry season and a total of 250 cases with 22 deaths was reported; of these 241 cases were reported during the four months commencing with February. The reduced mortality rate was probably due to the prompt notification by the Paramount Chiefs and the institution of preventive measures and early treatment of the patients.

44. *Venereal Diseases*.—Gonorrhoea accounted for 73 per cent of all cases of venereal diseases treated, 9,580 patients were treated for gonorrhoea, 1,652 for syphilis and 1,867 for other venereal diseases.

45. *Dysentery*.—The numbers of reported cases of amoebic and bacillary dysentery were 262 and 545, although many of the latter are shown as unclassified in Appendix VI. The incidence of amoebic dysentery is much higher than is suggested by these figures and many do not report for treatment, or a definite diagnosis cannot be made.

46. *Enteric Fever*.—There were 109 notifications of enteric fever of which 75 occurred in Freetown and 13 deaths were reported. In 1949, there were 136 notifications. The incidence of this disease cannot be reduced until such time as there is an adequate and pure water supply and also adequate drainage in Freetown. The true incidence of the disease is again probably much higher in the Protectorate than the figures suggest.

47. *Diseases of the Respiratory System*.—The total number of patients treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries was 27,851 and there were 87 deaths. These figures do not include patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

48. *Rheumatic Conditions*.—A total number of 12,593 with one death was treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year. This category consisted of various different ailments including probably yaws.



49. *Typhus Murine*.—There were 19 cases of murine typhus notified and no deaths.

50. *Rabies*.—There were no human cases of rabies during the year. A total of 14 dogs' brains and 4 cats' brains was examined and of these 4 dogs' and 2 cats' brains were found to be positive for Negri bodies.

51. *Plague*.—No case of plague was reported and 1,594 rats were examined. Spleen smears for plague infection were all found to be negative.

52. *Yellow Fever*.—One fatal case of yellow fever in an african was reported in January, 1950, and confirmed pathologically. This case occurred in the Koinadugu District of the Northern Province and must be considered as a continuation of the outbreak which occurred in the same area in December, 1949.

53. *Maternity and Child Welfare*.—All the hospitals offer facilities for dealing with maternity work. During the year there were 2,017 admissions with 1,454 deliveries and of these 1,603 were admitted to the Maternity Hospital, Freetown, where 1,106 were delivered. Out of 1,148 children born in the Maternity Hospital, 966 were discharged alive from the hospital.

54. The following tables show the comparative figures for the attendances at the clinics during the past three years:—

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC				
		1948	1949	1950
New cases	.. ..	3,146	2,328	2,564
Subsequent attendances	.. ..	8,411	7,222	6,817
Home visits	.. ..	3,453	2,406	2,829
POST-NATAL CLINIC				
New cases	.. ..	947	787	946
Subsequent attendances	.. ..	743	664	783
INFANT WELFARE CLINIC				
New cases	.. ..	3,680	1,660	1,630
Subsequent attendances	.. ..	12,358	10,926	7,453
Home visits	.. ..	23,291	21,830	20,374

55. The School Medical Officer was also in charge of the Infant Welfare Clinic and the Venereal Diseases Clinic for Women. Routine medical inspections were carried out at the following schools:—Buxton Boys', Buxton Girls', Ebenezer, St. Anthony's, Samaria, Cline Town, Cathedral Girls', and Lumley. A total of 1,216 children was examined. Fourteen other schools were visited and 721 children, who at a previous routine examination had been found to be suffering from malnutrition, were re-examined. A daily clinic was held at which the children were encouraged to attend and 903 children reported.

56. A low grade of polyavitaminosis and malnutrition was still frequently present.

57. All contacts of patients suffering from tuberculosis were examined clinically and radiologically at stated intervals.

#### LABOUR CONDITIONS AND HOUSING

58. An inspection of three of the Mining camps was made during the year and the necessary recommendations made to the managers.

59. There has been no improvement in the housing accommodation in Freetown and this still remains an acute and difficult problem. In Bo there has been a strict control over development and new sites have been pegged out and some of the congested areas cleared. Town planning is urgently required in some of the Protectorate towns and Segbwema is a marked example of slum development.

#### PORT HEALTH WORK

60. The Port Health work continued to be carried out by a Senior Sanitary Inspector under the general supervision of a Senior Medical Officer of Health. A lay Medical Officer was responsible for anti-malaria propaganda.

61. Eight hundred and twenty-one vessels visited Freetown during the year and no cases of quarantinable diseases occurred.



## HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

62. All the hospitals and dispensaries were open throughout the year with the exception of Panguma dispensary. A list of the hospitals with their yearly attendances and their bed-strength is given in Appendices II and III. The List of dispensaries is given in Appendix IV.

63. The following statistics show the number of patients treated at the various Government institutions during the past two years.

I.—*Colony*:

(a) CONNAUGHT HOSPITAL	1949	1950
In-patients .. .. .	3,696	3,143
Out-patients:		
New cases .. .. .	42,489	36,216
Subsequent attendances .. ..	83,533	97,635
(b) HILL STATION HOSPITAL		
In-patients .. .. .	359	387
Out-patients:		
New cases .. .. .	446	528
Subsequent attendances .. ..	837	601
(c) DISPENSARIES		
New cases .. .. .	44,751	42,341
Subsequent attendances .. ..	213,546	113,572

II.—*Protectorate*:

(a) BO HOSPITAL		
In-patients .. .. .	1,595	1,461
Out-patients:		
New cases .. .. .	16,819	15,415
Subsequent attendances .. ..	59,911	70,569
(b) OTHER HOSPITALS		
In-patients .. .. .	1,930	3,029
Out-patients:		
New cases .. .. .	35,967	63,282
Subsequent attendances .. ..	86,419	164,928
(c) DISPENSARIES		
New cases .. .. .	107,889	82,748
Subsequent attendances .. ..	207,289	136,406

64. The Senior Specialist performed 3,131 operations at the Connaught Hospital during the year. Of this number 2,040 were cured, 1,034 were relieved.

## KISSY MENTAL HOSPITAL

65. The general health of the patients has been fairly good. An improved diet scale was introduced at the beginning of the year.

66. Occupational therapy was employed as far as it was possible and gardening, basket-making, mattress and pillow-making were encouraged. Also the inmates were encouraged to assist in the routine duties of the preparation and cooking of food, laundering and general cleaning. Books, periodicals and papers were kindly provided by individuals and organisations, and the latter also arranged to visit the hospital and provide local luxuries to the patients.

67. The following table gives statistical information;—

	1949	1950
Admissions .. .. .	67	54
Discharges .. .. .	45	55
Deaths .. .. .	9	15
Number of patients on 31st December ..	189	173

## TRAINING OF JUNIOR SERVICE STAFF

68. *Nursing*.—Nurses are trained at the Connaught and Bo Hospitals and a decided improvement in the standard of nursing has been attained in 1950. All female student nurses are required to live in at both Hospitals with the result that a better disciplined staff is being produced. Provision has been made for



the employment of a Sister Tutor in 1951 and it is hoped to raise the standard of nursing in the future to a level which will be recognised by the General Nursing Council of the United Kingdom. During the year, 8 nurses successfully passed their final examination.

69. *Midwives*.—Midwives are also trained in the Hospitals in Freetown and Bo, where the curricula are arranged to enable them to sit the examination entitling them to local registration. Out of 17 candidates, 11 were successful. Students are also trained at Bo Hospital to staff the Native Administration Health Centres and one completed her training.

70. *Sanitary Inspectors*.—Four sanitary inspectors attempted the Royal Sanitary Institute (West Africa) examination, but were unsuccessful. Ten sanitary inspectors were under training.

71. *Druggist*.—The training is undertaken at the Connaught Hospital and 12 candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these, 5 and 1 non-Government students were successful.

#### HIS MAJESTY'S PRISON—FREETOWN

72. The general health of the prisoners was fairly good. A small outbreak of bacillary dysentery occurred and *Sh.boydii* P143 was isolated from eight patients.

	1949	1950
Daily average number of prisoners ..	554	629
Admitted to hospital .. ..	302	166
Deaths .. .. .	8	3
Out-patients :		
New cases .. .. .	11,751	7,877
Subsequent attendances ..	50,057	29,643

#### DENTAL CLINIC

73. Two Dental Surgeons and one locally trained machanic are employed. Due to the incidence of leave only one Dental Surgeon was available for five months. The number of extractions required still remained very high due to the absence of dental services in the past, and also to the large numbers who were not accustomed to conservative treatment. The Lady Medical Officer, Schools, referred many school children and they are becoming more willing to accept dental treatment.

74. The Protectorate was visited on two occasions and the number of patients requiring treatment was very high.

75. The following table briefly indicates the amount of work done in the past three years:—

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>Scalings</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>
1948 ..	9,866	1,240	9,391	751	7,574
1949 ..	10,088	1,822	6,957	781	2,353
1950 ..	8,421	1,085	7,743	341	6,253

#### PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

76. The Senior Pathologist proceeded on leave in April prior to retirement. On the promotion of the Pathologist to Senior Pathologist, no replacement could be obtained for the former. Thus the laboratory was understaffed and little time could be devoted to systematic lectures and no time to research work.

77. Appendix I gives the details of the work undertaken by the laboratory. The total number of specimens received was 40,014 and 5,299 were examined at Bo, making a total of 45,313 as opposed to 40,033 in 1949.

78. The number of positive cultures for bacillary dysentery rose from 54 in 1949 to 122 during the course of 1950. *Sh.boydii* D1 and P143 were identified for the first time. *Sh.sonnii* was isolated on 38 occasions.

79. The percentage of blood films positive for malaria was the highest since 1944. The examination of 12,252 blood films gave 18.3 per cent positives, and the incidence of quartan malaria rose from an incidence of 0.06 per cent to 0.19 per cent in the films examined.



80. B. anthracis was obtained on culture from a human spleen post mortem and the infection appeared to have been primarily intestinal. The presence of anthrax is not uncommon in cattle but is rarely recorded if ever as a human infection in this territory.

81. Further appendices are given with this report:—

Appendix i—Details of the laboratory investigations.

Appendix ii—Government Hospitals and their bed-strength.

Appendix iii—Attendances at Government Hospitals.

Appendix iv—Attendances at Government Dispensaries.

Appendix v—Mission and Mining Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Appendix vi—Notification of diseases from the hospital returns.

E. A. RENNER,  
*Acting Director of Medical Services.*

MEDICAL HEADQUARTERS,  
FREETOWN.

## APPENDIX I

## DETAILS OF EXAMINATIONS, 1950

<i>Examinations</i>	<i>Positive Findings</i>				<i>Total Examined</i>
BLOOD FILMS					12,252
	P. falciparum	..	..	2,217	
	P. malariae	..	..	24	
	Gametocytes	..	..	24	
FAECES					2,713
	Taenia	..	..	22	
	Ascaris	..	..	502	
	Ankylostome	..	..	269	
	Enterobius	..	..	6	
	Strongyloides	..	..	82	
	Trichuris	..	..	182	
	Ent. histolytica	..	..	27	
	Ent. histolytica cysts	..	..	30	
	Ent. coli cysts	..	..	40	
	Iodamoeba butchlii	..	..	23	
	Trichomonas	..	..	2	
	Chilomastix	..	..	11	
	Giardia	..	..	19	
	Sch. mansoni	..	..	3	
	Blood	..	..	390	
	Pus	..	..	543	
URINE					2,995
	Albumen	..	..	1,799	
	Sugar	..	..	150	
	Acetone	..	..	38	
	Bile	..	..	58	
	Blood	..	..	473	
	Pus	..	..	749	
	Casts	..	..	77	
	Sch. haematobium ova	..	..	56	
	Trichomonas	..	..	57	
	Sulphonamide crystals	..	..	24	
VENEREAL DISEASE	URETHRAL SMEARS	..	..	..	330
	N. gonorrhoeae	..	..	133	
	VAGINAL SMEARS	..	..	..	211
	N. gonorrhoeae	..	..	11	
	Trichomonas	..	..	19	
	EYE SMEARS	..	..	..	73
	N. gonorrhoeae	..	..	17	
	D.G. I	..	..	..	113
	T. pallidum	..	..	8	
SPUTUM					781
	M. tuberculosis	..	..	251	
SEROLOGICAL TESTS	KHAN REACTIONS (BLOOD)	..	..	..	6,105
	Strongly positive	..	..	767	
	Positive	..	..	1,296	
	Doubtful Positive	..	..	1,057	
	KHAN REACTIONS (C.S.F.)	..	..	31	
	LAUGHLIN TESTS	..	..	..	3,696
	AGGLUTINATION TESTS	..	..	..	615
	Agglutinations 1:25 and over				
	S. typhi H.	..	..	300	
	S. typhi O	..	..	91	
	S. typhi Vi	..	..	2	
	S. paratyphi A	..	..	89	



APPENDIX I—*continued*

<i>Examinations</i>	<i>Positive Findings</i>				<i>Total Examined</i>
SEROLOGICAL TESTS <i>continued</i>	S. paratyphi B .. ..	75			
	S. paratyphi BO .. ..	3			
	S. paratyphi C .. ..	25			
	S. enteritidis .. ..	107			
	Salm. non. sp. .. ..	73			
	B. proteus X2 .. ..	84			
	B. proteus X19 .. ..	86			
HAEMATOLOGY	African Patients .. ..				3,157
	Red cell counts .. ..	1,102			
	Haemoglobin estimations .. ..	1,256			
	White cell counts .. ..	799			
	European Patients .. ..				398
	Red cell counts .. ..	126			
	Haemoglobin estimations .. ..	130			
	White cell counts .. ..	142			
		<i>Africans</i>		<i>Europeans</i>	
	Normocytic orthochromic moderate (7–11 g.Hb.) .. ..	185	6		
	severe (under 7g.Hb.) .. ..	36	—		
	Normocytic hypochromic moderate .. ..	396	19		
	severe .. ..	131	1		
	Microcytic orthochromic moderate .. ..	24	—		
	severe .. ..	6	—		
	Microcytic hypochromic moderate .. ..	19	1		
	severe .. ..	38	—		
	Macrocytic orthochromic moderate .. ..	3	—		
	Macrocytic hypochromic moderate .. ..	10	3		
	severe .. ..	7	5		
	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate .. ..				264
	Bleeding time .. ..				1
	Coagulation time .. ..				1
	Mean corpuscular fragility .. ..				1
	Platelet count .. ..				3
	Sternal puncture .. ..				2
	Blood group .. ..				58
		<i>A.</i>	<i>B.</i>	<i>O.</i>	<i>AB.</i>
	Africans .. ..	7	13	6	1
	Europeans .. ..	12	1	18	—
BIOCHEMISTRY					413
	Blood urea .. ..	64	Increased	16	
	Urea clearance .. ..	13			
	Blood sugar .. ..	24	Increased	16	
	Sugar tolerance .. ..	15	Diabetic	7	
	Plasma bilirubin .. ..	52	Increased	39	
	Van den Bergh .. ..	89	Positive	41	
	Takata Ara .. ..	67	Positive	62	
	Thymol turbidity .. ..	63	Increased	14	
	Plasma protein .. ..	1			
	Plasma Chlorides .. ..	1			
	Alkaline phosphates .. ..	3			
	Urine urea concentration .. ..	1			
	Gastric test meal .. ..	20	Achlorhydria	3	
C.S.F.	GENERAL EXAMINATION .. ..				91

APPENDIX I—continued

<i>Examinations</i>	<i>Positive Findings</i>			<i>Total Examined</i>
VETERINARY SPECIMENS				
Rats examined .. ..	..	..	..	1,594
Fleas (rats) .. ..	..	..	..	425
<i>X. cheopis</i> .. ..	..	..	..	331
<i>X. braziliensis</i> .. ..	..	..	..	91
Dog brains ... ..	..	..	..	14
Negri bodies .. ..	..	..	..	4
Cat brains .. ..	..	..	..	4
Negri bodies .. ..	..	..	..	2
Duiker .. ..	..	..	..	1
Cattle blood films .. ..	..	..	..	4
Anthrax .. ..	..	..	..	1
MISCELLANEOUS				
Seminal fluids .. ..	..	..	..	43
Gland puncture .. ..	..	..	..	21
Skin scraping .. ..	..	..	..	51
Tinea .. ..	..	..	..	8
Leprosy .. ..	..	..	..	2
Chemical analysis water .. ..	..	..	..	9
Ground nut oil .. ..	..	..	..	6
Friedman pregnancy test .. ..	..	..	..	2
Others .. ..	..	..	..	10
MEDICO-LEGAL				
Urethral smears .. ..	..	..	..	18
Vaginal smears .. ..	..	..	..	28
Clothes .. ..	..	..	..	17
Blood .. ..	..	..	..	7
Spermatozoa .. ..	..	..	..	2
Weapons .. ..	..	..	..	9
Blood .. ..	..	..	..	8
Blood alcohol .. ..	..	..	..	30
Vomits .. ..	..	..	..	1
Leaves .. ..	..	..	..	8
Blood .. ..	..	..	..	4
Spermatozoa .. ..	..	..	..	1
Bones .. ..	..	..	..	2
Sodomy .. ..	..	..	..	5
Blood group .. ..	..	..	..	2
Cannabis Sativa .. ..	..	..	..	1
BACTERIOLOGICAL CULTURES				1,754
Faeces .. ..	..	..	..	745
Urine .. ..	..	..	..	307
Blood .. ..	..	..	..	235
Throat swab .. ..	..	..	..	177
Pus .. ..	..	..	..	71
Genital tract .. ..	..	..	..	45
Cerebro-spinal fluid .. ..	..	..	..	44
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	130
ORGANISMS ISOLATED				
Salm. typhi .. ..	..	..	45	
Blood .. ..	..	..	26	
Faeces .. ..	..	..	19	
Salm. paratyphi C .. ..	..	..	2	
Salm. enteritidis (Chaco) .. ..	..	..	9	
Sh. flexneri W .. ..	..	..	28	
"    "    Z .. ..	..	..	11	
"    "    103 .. ..	..	..	2	
"    "    119 .. ..	..	..	3	
"    "    Newcastle .. ..	..	..	1	
"    "    "Type" .. ..	..	..	16	



APPENDIX I—*conitnued*

<i>Examinations</i>		<i>Positive Findings</i>				<i>Total Examined</i>	
ORGANISMS ISOLATED <i>continued</i>	Sh. boydii DI .. ..	2					
	Sh. boydii P143 .. ..	13					
	Sh. shigae .. ..	1					
	Sh. sonnei .. ..	38					
	Sh. schmitzi .. ..	7					
	C. diphtheriae .. ..	3					
	N. gonorrhoeae .. ..	11					
	Haemolytic streptococci ..	28					
	B. anthracis .. ..	1					
	H. influenzae (C.S.F.) ..	1					
WATER BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS .. ..							240
	Freetown Reservoir 58	Unsatisfactory	3				
	Laboratory .. 105	„	3				
	Public Stand Pipe 24	„	1				
	Hill Station .. 31	„	5				
	Others .. 22	„	13				
HISTOLOGY .. ..							263
	Biopsy .. ..		86				
	Endometrial biopsy .. ..		12				
	Autopsy .. ..		165				
MALIGNANT TUMOURS							
	Carcinoma Liver .. ..		3				
	Carcinoma breast .. ..		3				
	Neuroblastoma .. ..		1				
	Squamous Carcinoma .. ..		3				
	Sarcoma of eye .. ..		3				
	Sarcoma of foot .. ..		2				
	Lymphosarcoma .. ..		2				
	Hodgkin's disease .. ..		1				
	Salivary tumour .. ..		5				
BENIGN TUMOURS							
	Squamous papilloma .. ..		4				
	Sweat gland tumour .. ..		1				
	Lipoma .. ..		1				
	Fibroma .. ..		5				
	Chondroma .. ..		2				
	Osteoclastoma .. ..		1				
	Cystic epulis .. ..		1				
	Haemangioma .. ..		5				
	Adenoma Thyroid .. ..		2				
	Papilloma intestine .. ..		2				
	Fibro adenoma breast .. ..		1				
	Papilliferous cyst ovary ..		1				
	Endometrioma .. ..		1				
	Myoma .. ..		1				
	Endometrial polyp .. ..		1				
AUTOPSY .. ..							179
	Coroner .. ..		79				
	Hospital .. ..		100				
CAUSE OF DEATH							
<i>Tuberculosis:</i>							
	Miliary .. ..		8				
	Pulmonary .. ..		11				
	Meningitis .. ..		3				
<i>Respiratory Disease:</i>							
	Lobar pneumonia .. ..		8				
	Broncho pneumonia .. ..		8				

APPENDIX I—*continued*

<i>Examinations</i>	<i>Positive Findings</i>			<i>Total Examined</i>
AUTOPSY	Bronchiectasis	..	..	1
<i>continued</i>	Pulmonary thrombosis	..	..	1
	Abcess lung	..	..	2
	Acute oedema lung	..	..	1
	<i>Cardio Vascular Disease:</i>			
	Ruptured aneurysm	..	..	4
	Aortitis	..	..	4
	Bacterial endocarditis	..	..	1
	Coronary thrombosis	..	..	2
	Pericarditis	..	..	2
	Mitral stenosis	..	..	2
	Cor pulmonale	..	..	1
	"Myocarditis"	..	..	4
	<i>Gastro Intestinal:</i>			
	Gastro enteritis	..	..	4
	Strangulated hernia	..	..	4
	Volvulus	..	..	4
	Appendicitis	..	..	2
	Peritonitis	..	..	2
	Anthrax	..	..	1
	Amoebic dysentery	..	..	4
	Bacillary dysentery	..	..	1
	Subdiaphragmatic abscess	..	..	1
	Haemorrhage	..	..	1
	<i>Central Nervous System:</i>			
	Meningitis			
	Pneumococcal	..	..	3
	H. Influenzae	..	..	1
	Purulent	..	..	1
	Cerebral abscess	..	..	4
	Cerebral haemorrhage	..	..	4
	Encephalitis	..	..	6
	Sinus thrombosis	..	..	2
	Atrophy	..	..	1
	Sphenoidal sinusitis	..	..	1
	<i>Neoplasm:</i>			
	Carcinoma liver	..	..	4
	Lymphosarcoma	..	..	1
	Neuroblastoma	..	..	1
	"Carcinomatosis"	..	..	1
	<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
	Nephritis	..	..	2
	Acute myelogenous leukaemia	..	..	1
	Anaemia	..	..	2
	Pyæmia	..	..	3
	Septic abortion	..	..	1
	Typhoid fever	..	..	3
	Salm. enteritidis septicaemia	..	..	1
	Tetanus	..	..	1
	Gas gangrene	..	..	1
	Malaria	..	..	1
	Trypanosomiasis	..	..	1
	Starvation	..	..	2
	Prematurity	..	..	1
	Not ascertained	..	..	9
	Unnatural causes	..	..	33
YELLOW FEVER INOCULATIONS	..	..	..	1,988
Total			..	41,002



EXAMINATIONS AT BO SUB-LABORATORY

<i>Examinations</i>	<i>Positive Findings</i>						<i>Total Examined</i>
BLOOD FILMS	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,898
		P. falciparum		..	..		406
SPUTUM	..	..	..	..	..	..	196
		M. tuberculosis		..	..	..	39
FAECES	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,286
		Taenia	..	..	..		32
		Ankylostome	..	..	..	..	634
		Ascaris	..	..	..	..	268
		Trichuris	..	..	..	..	47
		Strongyloides		..	..	..	19
		Ent. histolytica		..	..	..	77
URETHRAL SMEARS	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
		Gonococci	..	..	..	..	30
URINE	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,489
		Bilharzia	..	..	..	..	96
BLOOD COUNTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	259
MSCELLANEOUS	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Total .. ..							5,299

APPENDIX II  
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL BEDS

Name of Institution				Number and Category of Beds					Remarks
				General	Obste- trical	Tuber- culosis	Infec- tious	Mental	
A. COLONY									
Connaught	..	..	..	149	—	—	4	—	Plus 23 cots
Connaught Annexe	..	..	..	20	—	—	—	—	„ 2 „
Hill Station	..	..	..	30	—	—	2	1	„ 2 „
Maternity	..	..	..	—	42	—	—	—	„ 22 „
Murray Town		..	..	50	—	—	—	—	
Lakka Infectious Diseases			..	—	—	—	60	—	
Kissy Mental	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	112	
King George V Memorial Home				56	—	—	8*	—	{ For the aged and indigent
Female Infirmary	..	..	..	37	—	—	—	—	
B. PROTECTORATE									
Bo	..	..	..	70	10	4	8	—	Plus 4 cots
Bo Annexe	..	..	..	4	—	—	—	—	
Bonthe	..	..	..	32	6	—	2	—	„ 2 „
Moyamba	..	..	..	18	—	—	—	—	
Pujehun	..	..	..	22	—	—	—	—	
Kailahun	..	..	..	23	—	—	—	—	
Makeni	..	..	..	26	—	—	—	—	„ 1 cot
Port Loko	..	..	..	18	—	—	—	—	
Kabala	..	..	..	16	—	—	—	—	
Total	..	..	..	571	58	4	84	113	Plus 56 cots

\* For leprosy

APPENDIX III  
ATTENDANCES AT THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS  
*OUT-PATIENTS*

<i>Name of Institution</i>			<i>In-patients</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Subsequent Attendances</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>
<i>A. COLONY</i>						
Connaught	..	..	3,143	36,216	97,635	133,851
Hill Station	..	..	387	528	601	1,129
Maternity	..	..	511	—	—	—
Total	..	..	4,041	36,744	98,236	134,980
<i>B. PROTECTORATE</i>						
Bo	..	..	1,461	15,415	70,569	85,984
Bonthe	..	..	549	7,725	20,035	27,760
Moyamba	..	..	337	10,259	25,201	35,460
Makeni	..	..	590	15,261	46,713	61,974
Pujehun	..	..	448	10,289	14,625	24,914
Port Loko	..	..	253	10,566	40,758	51,324
Kailahun	..	..	590	4,575	10,911	15,486
Kabala	..	..	262	4,607	6,685	11,292
Total	..	..	4,490	78,697	235,497	314,194
Colony Hospitals	..	..	4,041	36,744	98,236	134,980
Protectorate Hospitals	..	..	4,490	78,697	235,497	314,194
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	8,531	115,441	333,733	449,174



## APPENDIX IV

## ATTENDANCES AT THE GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES

				<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Subsequent Attendances</i>	<i>Total Attend- ances</i>
<i>A. Colony:</i>						
Cline Town	..	..	..	16,379	54,596	70,975
Kissy	..	..	..	4,597	29,906	34,503
Wellington	..	..	..	2,508	3,402	5,910
Hastings	..	..	..	1,584	2,552	4,136
Waterloo	..	..	..	2,412	3,108	5,520
Songo	..	..	..	1,800	1,200	3,000
Regent	..	..	..	3,612	4,058	7,670
York	..	..	..	6,334	6,565	12,899
Kent	..	..	..	2,777	7,746	10,523
Bananas (open July to September)	..			338	439	777
TOTAL				42,341	113,572	155,913
<i>B. Protectorate:</i>						
SOUTH-WESTERN PROVINCE						
Bauya	..	..	..	4,170	15,456	19,626
Mabang	..	..	..	4,118	6,543	10,661
Mano (closed during March to August)				3,846	2,291	6,137
Sembehun	..	..	..	7,136	8,715	15,851
Sumbuya	..	..	..	6,022	16,194	22,216
Sulima	..	..	..	3,915	5,072	8,987
Gbap	..	..	..	3,197	5,284	8,481
SOUTH-EASTERN PROVINCE						
Blama	..	..	..	6,588	4,089	10,677
Kenema	..	..	..	8,365	5,900	14,265
Pendembu	..	..	..	2,504	3,016	5,520
Daru	..	..	..	3,122	16,420	19,542
Koidu	..	..	..	4,669	9,084	13,753
NORTHERN PROVINCE						
Mabonto	..	..	..	6,798	12,673	19,471
Yonibana	..	..	..	7,251	2,483	9,734
Kambia	..	..	..	3,698	6,528	10,226
Batkanu	..	..	..	4,372	9,615	13,987
Lungi	..	..	..	2,977	7,043	10,020
TOTAL				82,748	136,406	219,154
COLONY DISPENSARIES				42,341	113,572	155,913
PROTECTORATE DISPENSARIES				82,748	136,406	219,154
Grand Total				125,089	249,978	375,067

## APPENDIX V

## MISSION AND MINING HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES BED STRENGTH

NAME OF MISSION	PLACE MISSION HOSPITALS	NUMBER AND CATEGORY OF BEDS				REMARKS
		General	Obstetrical	Tuberculosis	Infectious	Mental
American Wesleyan ..	Kamakwie ..	30	5	2	3	—
Evangelical United Brethren in Christ ..	Jaiama ..	6	2	—	—	—
	Rotifunk ..	24	8	—	—	—
	Tiama ..	11	—	—	—	—
Methodist ..	Segbwema ..	36	20	—	16	—
Church Missionary Society ..	Princess Christian Mission Hospital, Free-town	8 (or 18)	22 (or 12)	9	2	—
						Plus 2 Cots
						7 "
						6 "
American Wesleyan ..	MISSION DISPENSARIES (not under the care of a medical officer)	2	2	—	—	—
	Kukuna via Rokupr ..	—	1	—	—	—
	Bendumbu via Makeni	—	—	—	—	—
	Massumbo via Makeni	1	1	—	—	—
	Kamabai via Makeni ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Bafodia via Kabala ..	10	2	—	1	—
	Mattru Jong ..	—	—	—	—	—
United Brethren American ..	Gbangbaia (visited monthly)	—	—	—	—	—
Missionary Church Association ..	Yifin (Nyiema Chiefdom)	—	—	—	—	—
	Magburaka ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Bendugu ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Bunumbu ..	4	5	—	—	—
	Jojoima ..	2	6	—	—	—
	Serabu ..	—	6	—	—	—
Roman Catholic ..		—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward		134	80	11	22	—
						21 "



APPENDIX V—continued.

NAME OF MISSION	PLACE	NUMBER AND CATEGORY OF BEDS				REMARKS
		<i>General</i>	<i>Obstetrical</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Infectious</i>	<i>Mental</i>
Brought forward		134	80	11	22	—
MINING HOSPITALS						
Sierra Leone Selection Trust	Yengema	41	—	5	—	—
Sierra Leone Development Company	Lunsar	22	2	4	—	—
MINING DISPENSARY (not under the care of a medical officer)						
Sierra Leone Development Company	Pepel	—	—	—	—	—
Total		197	82	20	22	—
						Plus 21 Cots

## APPENDIX VI

## EUROPEANS

No.	<i>Diseases</i>			<i>In-Patients</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Out-Patients</i>	
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
1.	(a) Typhoid Fever	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Typhus	..	..	1	1	—	—	1	1
3.	Relapsing Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Undulant Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Small Pox	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Measles	..	..	1	1	—	—	—	—
7.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Whooping Cough	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Diphtheria	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Influenza:—								
	(a) With respiratory complications			—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Without respiratory complications	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Cholera	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Dysentery:—								
	(a) Amoebic	..	..	2	1	—	—	2	1
	(b) Bacillary	..	..	11	6	—	—	5	—
	(c) Unclassified	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Plague:—								
	(a) Bubonic	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Pneumonic	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Septicæmic	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Rabies	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tetanus	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system			1	1	—	—	—	—
20.	Other tuberculosis diseases		..	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Leprosy	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Venereal Diseases:—								
	(a) Syphilis	..	..	3	1	—	—	1	—
	(b) Gonorrhœa	..	..	1	—	—	—	4	—
	(c) Other venereal diseases	..	..	3	—	—	—	2	—
23.	Yellow Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Malaria:—								
	(a) Benign	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Subtertian	..	..	10	4	—	—	3	4
	(c) Quartan	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) Unclassified	..	..	29	17	—	—	50	17
25.	Blackwater Fever	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Kala-azar	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Trypanosomiasis	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Yaws	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Other Protozoal Diseases	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—
30.	Ankylostomiasis	..	..	2	2	—	—	1	—
31.	Schistosomiasis	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Other Helminthic Diseases	..	..	4	—	—	—	14	—
33.	Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases			3	—	—	—	4	5
34.	Cancer and other tumours:—								
	(a) Malignant	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-malignant	..	..	3	1	—	—	—	—
	(c) Undetermined	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Rheumatic Conditions	..	..	—	—	—	—	5	2
36.	Diabetes	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
37.	Scurvy	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—



EUROPEANS—*continued*

No.	<i>Diseases</i>	<i>In-Patients</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Out-Patients</i>	
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
38.	Beriberi .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Pellagra .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Other Diseases:—						
	(a) Nutritional .. ..	3	1	—	—	4	8
	(b) Endocrine glands and general	2	2	—	—	8	3
41.	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs .. ..	2	1	—	—	2	1
42.	Acute and Chronic Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
43.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
44.	Other diseases of the nervous system	14	4	—	—	12	6
45.	Trachoma .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
46.	Other diseases of the eye and annexe	5	—	—	—	14	2
47.	Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus	3	—	—	—	41	12
48.	Diseases of the circulatory system:—						
	(a) Heart .. ..	3	1	—	—	1	—
	(b) Other circulatory diseases ..	8	—	—	—	10	4
49.	Bronchitis .. ..	6	2	—	—	14	1
50.	Pneumonia:—						
	(a) Broncho-Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Lobar-Pneumonia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Otherwise defined .. ..	4	—	—	—	1	—
51.	Other diseases of the respiratory system .. ..	19	4	—	—	35	8
52.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis:—						
	(a) Under two years of age ..	—	—	—	—	3	1
	(b) Over two years of age ..	5	—	—	—	19	11
53.	Appendicitis .. ..	10	3	—	—	4	1
54.	Hernia, intestinal obstruction ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
55.	Cirrhosis of the liver .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
56.	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages .. ..	5	3	—	—	—	2
57.	Other diseases of the digestive system	20	7	—	1	28	15
58.	Nephritis:—						
	(a) Acute .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
	(b) Chronic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.	Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system .. ..	12	11	—	—	13	9
60.	Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperal state:—						
	(a) Abortion .. ..	—	3	—	—	—	—
	(b) Ectopic Gestation .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Toxæmias of pregnancy ..	—	3	—	—	—	3
	(d) Other conditions of the puerperal state .. ..	—	2	—	—	—	2
61.	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion ..	49	17	—	—	132	53
62.	Congenital malformation and diseases of early infancy:—						
	(a) Congenital debility .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Premature birth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Injury at birth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.	Senility .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
64.	External causes:—						
	(a) Suicide .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Other forms of violence ..	11	5	—	—	19	6
65.	Ill-defined .. ..	38	13	—	—	49	24
	Total .. ..	299	118	—	1	504	203

## APPENDIX VI

## AFRICANS

No.	<i>Diseases</i>			<i>In-Patients</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Out-Patients</i>	
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
1.	(a) Typhoid Fever	..	..	58	25	10	2	58	25
	(b) Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	8	1	1	—	8	2
2.	Typhus	..	..	9	3	—	—	9	5
3.	Relapsing Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Undulant Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Small Pox	..	..	—	—	—	—	2	2
6.	Measles	..	..	4	2	—	—	99	84
7.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Whooping Cough	..	..	4	5	—	—	182	174
9.	Diphtheria	..	..	3	2	1	1	3	2
10.	Influenza:—								
	(a) With respiratory complications			—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Without respiratory complications			—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Cholera	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Dysentery:—								
	(a) Amœbic	..	..	71	43	5	1	149	90
	(b) Bacillary	..	..	32	20	2	5	68	38
	(c) Unclassified	..	..	17	4	3	—	440	300
13.	Plague:—								
	(a) Bubonic	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Pneumonic	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Septicæmic	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	1
16.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	6	4	1	1	6	6
17.	Rabies	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tetanus	..	..	27	22	16	9	27	24
19.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system			86	39	36	15	162	68
20.	Other tuberculosis diseases	..		19	15	6	6	28	16
21.	Leprosy	..	..	3	3	—	—	67	33
22.	Venereal Diseases:—								
	(a) Syphilis	..	..	23	3	3	—	855	576
	(b) Gonorrhœa	..	..	92	11	—	—	4,103	1,156
	(c) Other venereal diseases	..		69	53	3	—	989	621
23.	Yellow Fever	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—
24.	Malaria:—								
	(a) Benign	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Subtertian	..	..	120	140	7	2	518	322
	(c) Quartan	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	1
	(d) Unclassified	..	..	270	202	11	14	9,450	5,828
25.	Blackwater Fever	..	..	2	4	—	1	3	4
26.	Kala-azar	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Trypanosomiasis	..	..	10	4	1	—	30	23
28.	Yaws	..	..	25	15	—	1	6,840	4,699
29.	Other Protozoal Diseases	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Ankylostomiasis	..	..	24	15	—	1	240	215
31.	Schistosomiasis	..	..	9	15	—	—	126	37
32.	Other Helminthic Diseases	..	..	27	20	—	—	3,486	3,234
33.	Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases			23	17	3	1	185	87
34.	Cancers and other tumours:—								
	(a) Malignant	..	..	18	14	10	6	22	17
	(b) Non-malignant	..	..	10	54	—	1	19	66
	(c) Undetermined	..	..	25	21	8	3	110	90
35.	Rheumatic Conditions	..	..	87	25	1	—	4,263	1,964
36.	Diabetes	..	..	5	5	—	1	6	5
37.	Scurvy	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Beriberi	..	..	2	4	—	2	2	6



## AFRICANS—continued

No.	Diseases	In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
39.	Pellagra .. .. .	—	—	—	*1	—	—
40.	Other Diseases:—						
	(a) Nutritional .. .. .	77	115	25	14	703	692
	(b) Endocrine glands and general	4	7	—	—	11	16
41.	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs .. .. .	34	66	4	5	452	669
42.	Acute and Chronic Poisoning ..	9	4	—	—	9	4
43.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage .. .. .	30	3	15	1	38	8
44.	Other diseases of the nervous system	75	42	19	7	1,153	823
45.	Trachoma .. .. .	2	1	—	—	52	39
46.	Other diseases of the eye and annexa	51	15	—	—	1,432	830
47.	Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus	11	6	—	—	843	653
48.	Diseases of the Circulatory System:—						
	(a) Heart .. .. .	86	42	28	8	330	202
	(b) Other circulatory diseases ..	50	25	13	4	418	356
49.	Bronchitis .. .. .	107	60	7	2	3,380	2,150
50.	Pneumonia:—						
	(a) Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	69	64	15	16	77	71
	(b) Lobar-pneumonia .. .. .	75	34	12	3	83	43
	(c) Otherwise defined .. .. .	87	24	6	2	100	33
51.	Other diseases of the respiratory system .. .. .	143	71	18	6	2,810	1,582
52.	Diarrhœa and enteritis:—						
	(a) Under two years of age ..	23	23	7	3	764	653
	(b) Over two years of age ..	99	51	8	5	1,671	1,174
53.	Appendicitis .. .. .	19	9	2	1	20	9
54.	Hernia, intestinal obstruction ..	678	23	29	1	1,322	52
55.	Cirrhosis of the liver .. .. .	28	5	11	—	29	5
56.	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages .. .. .	143	27	14	3	477	219
57.	Other diseases of the digestive system	131	85	11	3	4,383	2,718
58.	Nephritis:—						
	(a) Acute .. .. .	7	9	2	1	11	10
	(b) Chronic .. .. .	12	16	2	4	70	84
59.	Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system .. .. .	259	175	13	3	1,343	1,197
60.	Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperal state:—						
	(a) Abortion .. .. .	—	165	—	2	—	282
	(b) Ectopic gestation .. .. .	—	10	—	1	—	9
	(c) Toxæmias of Pregnancy ..	—	24	—	5	—	51
	(d) Other conditions of the puerperal state .. .. .	—	97	—	5	—	425
61.	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion ..	665	301	18	11	10,941	6,468
62.	Congenital Malformation and Diseases of early Infancy:—						
	(a) Congenital debility .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Premature birth .. .. .	—	4	—	1	—	2
	(c) Injury at birth .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.	Senility .. .. .	1	—	—	—	2	—
64.	External Causes:—						
	(a) Suicide .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Other forms of Violence ..	591	130	27	8	4,752	1,070
65.	Ill-defined .. .. .	115	271	3	6	692	431
Total .. .. .		4,870	2,816	437	205	70,924	42,851

\* This case was admitted in 1949.

G.P. 6996/52/350/11.52.